Chapter 10 focuses on authentic assessments. It provides examples of different assessment strategies that were very helpful. Some of the examples are:

* Anecdotal records: journal of each student
* Work samples: samples of their own work
* Audio files: Record the student being himself and also throughout their learning process
* Video: Record presentations or group study times
* Student Journals: Have them reflect, doodle and communicate with you
* Student-Kept charts: have them create visual aid in their progress throughout the year
* Sociograms: visual record of student interactions
* Informal assessments: non standardized test
* Informal use of Standardized tests: Relax the time limits, have them answer through drawings music and many more ways
* Student interviews: have an open stream of communication

The chapter also states that “the most important prerequisite to authentic assessment is observation”( pg 131), which as teachers makes sense. I feel as though assessing students with actual pieces of work is easier to grade, but assessing the student on if they really understand the information can be easily accomplished by simply observing the student.

The chapter goes onto explain how just by rewording different tasks you can help your students learning in the way that they learn best.

Developing portfolios was also mentioned in this chapter. There are goals that need to be reached with these portfolios and they are easily remembered by “the five c’s of portfolio development” ( pg 143)

1. Celebration: acknowledge students accomplishments during the year.
2. Cognition: helping students reflect on their work
3. Communication: to communicate with those in the students life to share how they are progressing
4. Cooperation: to help students produce and evaluate each other’s work
5. Competency: establish criteria by which the students work can be compared to another

This chapter was very informative and it gave me some great ideas when assessing my students.